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Dodd Research Center Conducts Symposium on Human Rights Archives Human Rights Archives Portal to be Created

Valerie Love

Reports of Nazi atrocities; photographs of bonded child laborers; case files of refugees seeking asylum in the United States; firsthand accounts of prison life in apartheid South Africa. These are just a few of the human rights collections housed in the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center at the University of Connecticut Libraries, one of only a handful of archival repositories in the United States focusing on human rights materials. Human rights collections cover a wide array of materials and formats, and often contain sensitive materials. They may detail personal traumas or provide a voice to marginalized groups whose rights have not been protected. Other documents are records created by abusive regimes and individuals. Others showcase the work of activists and human rights practitioners in their struggles for justice. Still other collections provide a record of transitional justice and reconciliation efforts. Human rights archival collections have a variety of uses, including academic research, teaching and instruction, as well as advocacy, bringing perpetrators to



Photo Credit: Robin Romano

A Huichol girl threads tobacco strings in the tobacco fields of Nayarit, Mexico, 2001.

Source Credit: Romano Human Rights Digital Photograph Collection, Archives & Special Collections at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, University of Connecticut.

justice, and preserving the lives and stories of those who have suffered abuses.

The unique attributes of human rights archival collections prompted the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center and the Human Rights Institute to hold a symposium to address issues in human rights documentation and create strategies for the future. On March 3-4, 2008, a group of human rights archivists, librarians, and information science graduate students convened for a symposium at the Dodd Center entitled, "Human Rights Archives and Documentation: Transforming Ideas into Practice." The Center for Research Libraries Global Resources Network and the Center for Human Rights Documentation at Columbia University Libraries co-sponsored the event. Attendees included archivists

working with human rights collections at Columbia, Yale, and Duke Universities, as well as archivists working for human rights organizations such as WITNESS and the International Center for Transitional Justice. The deputy director of the National Archives of Serbia was also in attendance, having picked up his

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Open Access Mandates: Friend or Foe to Scholarly Research Community?

Carolyn Mills

Does increased access to peer-reviewed journal articles resulting from government funded research benefit the scholarly research community or not? That was fundamental question at the University Libraries' Spring Forum "Mandatory Open Access: Friend or Foe? Coming to Terms with National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Federal Research Public Access Act legislation," held on March 26 at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center.

Lead speaker Heather Joseph, executive director of the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC), and former president and chief executive officer of BioOne™, (a non-profit collaboration to bring biology society journals into the digital realm) answered a resounding "Yes!" to the question. She provided an overview of the different models of open access and the relationship between author retention of copyright and the ability of authors to use their published research in future research and teaching. She outlined the benefits of mandated public access and discussed details of the most recent



Left to right: Among those who spoke at the Libraries' Spring Forum were: Brinley Franklin, vice provost for University Libraries; Greg Anderson, vice provost for Research, and dean of the Graduate School; Heather Joseph, executive director, Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC); Kent Holsinger, professor, Ecology & Evolutionary Biology; and Samuel Kaplan, chair, publications board, American Society of Microbiology.

version, the Public Access Policy of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) which took effect on April 7th.

The legislation requires institutions to ensure that electronic versions of any peer-reviewed manuscripts stemming from NIH funding be deposited into PubMed Central, NIH's digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature.

Joseph predicted that although attention currently is focused on the NIH policy, future mandatory government policies are likely, such as the Federal

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Valuing Diversity

*Brinley Franklin, vice provost
University of Connecticut Libraries*



The University Libraries, like UConn's other campus academic units, is completing our second year of formal diversity planning. In the September/October 2006 edition of our newsletter, I wrote "Diversity Counts," highlighting the Libraries' initial goals in each of four areas: *Recruitment and Retention; Marketing and Communications; Diversity Education; and Campus Climate*. I am very pleased to report that the Libraries, led by our Diversity Planning Team members and assisted by broad library staff efforts, has made important contributions the last two years to ensure that a culture of diversity remains one of UConn's defining characteristics.

The Libraries have used our exhibits spaces, our web pages, our online public access catalog, and our newsletter to promote diversity to the University community at large. Our Exhibits Team currently has mounted "The Ethnic American Press: Cultural Maintenance and Assimilation Roles." Last year, "Deep Inside the Blues: The Photography of Margo Cooper" and "Enduring Spirit: Native American Life and Artistic Traditions" were featured.

More than 10 "What's New" postings have appeared on the Libraries' web page to call attention to diversity heritage months and other significant diversity-related events. The Libraries' have developed web guides and instructional materials to introduce students to the Libraries' diversity-related collections and Women's Center and Rainbow Center holdings have been added to HOMER, the Libraries' online catalog.

Ronald Taylor, vice provost for Multicultural and International Affairs and professor of Sociology, contributed the initial guest column on diversity issues in the September/October, 2006 issue of our newsletter. A guest columnist has since contributed a column to each issue (see page 5), including the Coordinator of UConn's Native American Cultural Society Office, the Directors of the Asian American Cultural Center, the Women's Center, and the Rainbow Center, and a Professor of Sociology and Asian American studies. The Chair of UConn's General Education Oversight Committee authored a column on "Developing Culturally and Globally Competent Students."

To help the Libraries recruit and retain a diverse staff, we created a training regimen for library staff serving on search committees. This training was extended in the second year to include library staff who hire and train library employees to improve their understanding of students' diversity issues and to increase student staff diversity. The Libraries' Training Team has sponsored two diversity education workshops for library staff on providing services to a diverse user group featuring nationally-renowned speakers.

A locally developed diversity climate survey was administered to library staff in June, 2006 and results were shared in September. The following summer (2007), the UConn Libraries were one of five libraries in a pilot group nationally to administer a pioneering survey for libraries called the Organizational Climate and Diversity Assessment (OCDA®) survey. This new

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Women's Basic Rights Ignored in Many Countries, Says Former U.S. Judge at The Hague

Sherry Fisher

Despite widespread acceptance of treaties and declarations that bar discrimination based on gender, "women's most basic rights – the right to work, to own property, and to make choices on family status and reproduction – have been subordinated in too many parts of the world that dictate subservience to husbands, fathers, brothers, even in-laws," Patricia Wald says.

Wald, who was U.S. Judge on the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia at The Hague starting in 1999, gave the 14th annual Raymond and Beverly Sackler Distinguished Lecture in Human Rights at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center on March 3. She discussed "Perplexing Predicaments in Human Rights Law: Women, Terror, and Tribunals."

The war crimes tribunals and international humanitarian law jurisprudence brought some women's rights to center stage as enforceable mandates of international law, she said. But in some places "women's rights have fallen prey to the supremacy of male power in family relationships, enforced by religious or tribal courts purporting to follow customary law," she said, noting that women in many countries in the Middle East and in Asia are denied the rights to be educated or to work in occupations outside the home.

Wald, who was born in Torrington and earned degrees from Connecticut College and Yale Law School, recently participated in a U.S.-based training course for the first group of 31 women ever appointed as judges in Egypt. "We gave them the standard instruction in our gender discrimination laws and practices here in the U.S.," she said, "and on the requirements of the commission to end discrimination against women, a treaty which Egypt, interestingly, has ratified and the U.S. has not. But their principal questions to us were in the realm of whether women here could inherit money and own property, get divorces, and get custody of children.

"She said the Egyptian female judges didn't have offices as such; they would hear cases in courthouses, then return home to work on the judgments. Nonetheless, she said, "their mere appointment was hailed as a monumental advance for women in Egypt." Becoming a judge "may not qualify in everybody's vocabulary as a human right, vital to an individual's existence," Wald said, "but the Egyptian situation does point out one of the strongest reasons why women in so many parts of the world have such a hard time gaining access to fundamental human rights, however defined."

She noted that some people claim gender-blind rights



included in treaties and international declarations "are themselves too antiseptic, and ignore the binding realities of cultural and religious mores that dominate the lives of women outside the West.

Such critics describe the scope of rights defined in these documents as not truly universal, but rather derived from Western

Anglo-Christian and Judaic cultures, and say they don't fit the lifestyles of ordinary women in countries such as Afghanistan, Cambodia, or Central Africa.

Wald said a series of global women's and human rights conferences held around the world in the 1990s sought to "rend the veil of iron between the public pieties and the private realities of women in those countries, and to elevate interfamilial abuses of women to full-fledged human rights violations."

But, she said, "the progress in that struggle is slow and erratic." Reform will have to "emanate from within [each] society itself, slowly, and most likely issue by issue," Wald said.

While the female judges in Egypt may not be able alone to change discriminatory laws, she said, at some point they may feel confident enough to speak out against them and, when there is a sound basis, interpret them in a way that affords women more leeway and choices. "The structural inequality that characterizes a government of men will never be addressed effectively by treaties or declarations interpreted and administered exclusively by men," she added. Wald, who served on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit for two decades, encouraged international human rights groups to continue to "press for governmental recognition of accepted universal rights for women," and not to accept the incorporation of religious law into the national legal system. "She also said that international development and loan agencies and private companies need to be "more aggressive in making their assistance to countries conditional on women's equal access to employment, education, and other essential opportunities."

Reprinted from the UConn Advance.

Judge Patricia Wald, second from right, the speaker for the 2008 Sackler Distinguished Lecture in Human Rights, with, from left, Tom Wilsted, director of the Dodd Center, philanthropists Raymond and Beverly Sackler, and University President Michael J. Hogan.



Nancy L. Johnson: Birthing a New Healthcare System

Suzanne Zack

If heredity and environment define a person, then former veteran U.S. Rep. Nancy L. Johnson (R-CT) was destined to lead a life of public service.

As a child growing up in Chicago, Johnson recalls being riveted by family dinnertime discussions, especially those surrounding the American Bar Association’s fierce and prolonged opposition to evening, or, in their view “fly by night” law schools that were unaffiliated with colleges or universities. Johnson’s father who himself was a Republican state legislator, and whose father helped to found one of the schools under fire — the John Marshall Law School — organized evening law schools throughout the country and succeeded in defeating the ABA.

“I can remember my father saying that Chicago was a land of immigrants,” Johnson says. “It was irresponsible not to have night schools because people had to support their families by working during the day. In addition, many immigrants had a lot of education in Europe that they couldn’t document. My dad figured out a way to evaluate their preparation and enable them to become students. Opportunity and education were tightly linked.”

Rather than follow a traditional academic model with full-time faculty, John Marshall used a more pragmatic approach, drawing upon the expertise of those who worked in business and industry within Chicago, and became one of the first law schools in the country to develop a fifth post-graduate year that was solely practice-oriented. The school, which won ABA accreditation 52 years after its founding in 1899, also had the distinction of graduating the first African American and Italian judges in the city, Johnson proudly notes.

Today, decades later, Johnson, 73, contends it was her father’s commitment and activism plus the considerable time she and her three siblings spent at the law school that helped to shape her values and view of the world.

Southern Connections

Johnson not only witnessed her family’s focus on community and education in the Windy City, but saw how those forces coalesced in the South, where her mother’s family lived in a tiny mill town in North

Carolina that she visited every summer. With the benefit of a sixth grade education, her grandfather, who managed the local company store, succeeded in establishing the town’s domestic taste through his buying trips north for household goods and clothing.

Johnson’s mother, sensing the opportunities that existed beyond the town’s borders, left home in



After her lecture, former U.S. Rep. Nancy L. Johnson visited with senior nursing majors Megan Richardson, Kimberly Morrone, and Evelina Maracz.

seventh grade to attend school in another town, then went on to graduate from Duke University. She earned a master’s degree from the University of Chicago and became the youngest head of the history department at Winston-Salem’s high school.

“I had the benefit of a very hard working family that believed hard work and education will get you anywhere you want to go,” she said.

With an understanding of the power of education firmly in place, Johnson headed east to Massachusetts to attend Radcliffe College, where she earned a degree in history. While there she met her husband, Ted, also a student at Harvard, who would become an obstetrician. Following a year of study in England and her husband’s medical training in New York City and San Francisco, the young couple served in the Air Force in Texas and then returned to her husband’s hometown, New Britain, CT where he began a medical practice. By then a young mother, Johnson focused her energies on raising three daughters. Her efforts soon extended to their education and Johnson began the city’s first parent group to assist teachers with various projects. She also became president of the board of the Sheldon Community Guidance Clinic, a mental health clinic for children, where she learned more not only about childhood developmental issues, but about how the clinic’s state, local, and non-profit funding melded together. In addition, she founded the Friends of the Library and served on various boards, including on the United Way Appropriations Committee.

Politics Beckon

As her involvement in the community expanded, Republicans took notice and recruited her into politics. In 1975, when there were only two women on New Britain’s City Council, Johnson made her first bid for public office.

“There was reason to believe it was something

one could do,” she simply says of the experience, which was unsuccessful.

Undeterred, the following year she ran for the state Senate, defeating the Democratic incumbent by 150 votes. She went on to serve for six years, sharing her growing knowledge of government as an adjunct professor at Central Connecticut State University.

In 1982, she ran against another State Senator for the open 6th Congressional seat and represented it and then after redistricting, the 5th district from 1983 to 2007. Her efforts in Congress were lauded by organizations ranging from the American College of Physicians, the local manufacturing and farm associations, to the National Chamber of Commerce, and the Sierra Club. Last year, Johnson donated her Congressional papers to the Dodd Research Center. For more information on her papers, go to: <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/online/research/speclib/ASC/findaids/johnson/MSS20070008.html>

As the most senior woman in the U.S. House of Representatives in the 109th Congress, her work ethic caused her to be hailed by the non-partisan *Almanac of American Politics* as “one of the most active and productive legislators in the House.”

Although Johnson had intended to apply her work ethic to a career in teaching, she says her years in public service allowed her to accomplish much the same thing. By listening to her constituents’ views, she herself learned about issues in depth, and was able to present multiple perspectives in the consensus building process to assure that the law recognized all relevant interests fairly and thereby the public interest.

She was the first Republican woman to be appointed to the powerful House Ways and Means Committee and also the first woman to chair one of its subcommittees. As a member and chairman of the Health Subcommittee, Johnson introduced many bills broadening access to care. She authored the Children’s Health Insurance Bill (HUSKY in Connecticut) and introduced the first bill to prevent discrimination against people with pre-existing conditions. She co-authored the law that expanded Medicare to cover prescription drugs, chronic care management, increased preventive health benefits, and care offered by nurse specialists, physician assistants, and nutritionists. She also introduced the health information technology legislation that led to the establishment of the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (HIT) and fought for broad adoption of HIT to reduce medical errors and improve care quality. She also led the Long Term Care Coalition, was an active supporter of Community Health Centers and children’s hospitals, and worked to pass malpractice reform and mental health parity legislation.

Health Care

Although Johnson no longer represents Connecticut’s 5th district, she continues to focus her energies on health care, tax and trade matters as a senior public policy advisor at Baker, Donelson, Bearman, Caldwell & Berkowitz, P.C. in Washington, DC.

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Left to right: Among those in attendance at former Congresswoman Johnson’s lecture were: Joseph Briody, Student Leadership Legacy Experience; Anne Bavier, dean, School of Nursing, Johnson, center, Lisa Troyer, chief-of-staff to President Michael Hogan, and Thomas Wilsted, director of the Dodd Center.



Portal to be Created

(Continued from page 1)

passport from the American embassy in Belgrade just one day before it was set on fire during riots in the wake of Kosovo's declaration of independence.

The symposium opened with the Raymond and Beverly Sackler Distinguished Lecture featuring the Honorable Patricia Wald. Wald, a former judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and Chair of the Open Society Institute's Criminal Justice Initiative, also served on the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). In her lecture, she discussed women's human rights and the impact of tribunals as a mechanism for transitional justice, seamlessly weaving stories of her own experiences at The Hague with efforts to increase professional legal opportunities for women in Egypt and other countries.

The second day of the symposium featured a full day of interactive working group sessions to share information and address issues specific to human rights documentation. Trudy Huskamp Peterson, former Acting Archivist of the United States and an expert on preserving the records of truth commissions, provided an overview of the record-keeping practices of truth commissions and tribunals, which address past crimes in order to assist societies in their transition from violence towards peace and justice.

She noted that transitional justice institutions have two primary types of records—information gathered which bears witness to the violations that occurred within a society, and records that the commission or tribunal itself produces as a result of its inquiry. Peterson also outlined the history of Iraqi records taken to the United States. Information regarding Iraqi records in the United States is available on her Web site, <http://www.trudypeterson.com/perspectives.html>. Judge Wald provided insights regarding the types of records which were used as evidence in court at ICTY. She noted that many records from the massacre of Srebrenica, in which approximately 8,000 male Bosnian Muslims were killed, were handwritten notes in notepads with whimsical cartoon covers in stark contrast to the information they contained.

In the daylong working sessions, archivists addressed ethical concerns in working with human rights collections, such as privacy and safety concerns for individuals mentioned in records. The question of access quickly arose as a key issue, as archivists discussed the need to have collections be open and accessible, yet affirmed the need for protocols to protect the privacy and rights of any individuals whose personal experiences are documented in those collections. Possible solutions included requiring patrons to apply for use and abide

by certain restrictions in use and dissemination of information. Other procedures included restricting access to a collection or series of records within a collection until a certain period of time has passed.

Right: James Simon, Center for Research Libraries, one of the co-sponsors of the conference, talks about how the archives portal might work while Marisol Ramos, UConn reference librarian, and I.H. Drammeh, from the Drammeh Institute listen.



Left to right: Danielle Scott and Katie Salay, University of Maryland, and Rebecca Hatcher, Yale, listen to a discussion at the conference.

The difficulty of even obtaining human rights collections precisely because of the type of information that they often contain was also addressed, as well as the potential for political pressures on the archives themselves which house controversial materials.

The symposium also addressed issues of funding and long term preservation of materials, and issues in preserving multimedia human rights documentation, such as digital photographs, cell phone pictures and videos (as were created to document abuses in Burma in September 2007), as well as current online social justice activism such as electronic newsletters, Facebook groups, and other forums created to advance the cause of human rights.

The second half of the working sessions focused on developing concrete steps to increase communication and collaboration with non-governmental organizations both within and outside the United States. Increasing collaboration among archival institutions and governments was also cited as a necessary step. After acknowledging the lack of an online information center for human rights archives, the symposium participants began planning for the creation of an online human rights archives information portal to serve as a resource for archivists, human rights practitioners, human rights scholars and students, governments, non-governmental organizations, and individuals looking to preserve human rights materials.

The portal will provide information about repositories collecting human rights materials, human rights organizations which have archival materials open to researchers, and where those archives are located. It will also contain information for organizations and activists looking to preserve or donate their own records. The portal will also include collection development policies, collection descriptions, and links to finding aids. Additionally, the

portal will contain resources and best practices for non-governmental organizations to maintain their records, and as well as adapted archival practices for organizations and institutions in the developing world

which often lack resources called for in standard archival literature, such as climate and humidity control. An additional feature of the portal will be a calendar of human rights archives events and training opportunities. The portal is expected to be operational sometime in 2009.

To facilitate communication before the portal is operational, the University of Connecticut has created an e-mail listserv devoted to human rights archives, and the Dodd Research Center will sponsor a human rights lunch at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists being held in San Francisco in August 2008.

More information about the symposium, listserv, and human rights archives and programming is available on the Dodd Center's Web site.

Valerie Love, curator for Human Rights and Alternative Press Collections



Valuing Diversity

(Continued from page 2)

survey was jointly developed by the University of Maryland (UM) Libraries, the UM Industrial/Organizational Psychology Program and the Association of Research Libraries. Quantitative results from that survey (now trademarked as ClimateQUAL™) were shared with library staff in October, 2007 and qualitative results were shared in March, 2008. A library organizational development specialist followed up with focus groups and developed a plan for the Libraries to follow through on information collected during the surveys.

The results from the ClimateQUAL™ study have been documented in a paper accepted for presentation at the 2008 American Psychological Association. The authors (Hanges et al) report that while researchers have previously thought that a diverse workforce is related to organizational effectiveness, this study demonstrated a significant correlation at the five participating libraries between a climate for organizational diversity and teamwork and library users' ratings of quality service.

A recent report in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* demonstrated that college-age students, like the population they are drawn from, will come from diverse backgrounds. We are learning that workforce diversity contributes to organizational effectiveness and user satisfaction. Now, more than ever, the Libraries are committed to diversity as a value that shapes our services to the UConn community.



New Degree in African American Studies to Be Offered

Institute for African American Studies Marks Move with Harlem Renaissance Conference

Jeffrey O.G. Ogbar

This spring, UConn's Board of Trustees approved a new bachelor's degree in African American studies, the first to be offered at a public university in Connecticut.

The major will provide interdisciplinary coursework in art and art history, dramatic arts, history, music, political science, psychology, and sociology, provided by more than a dozen faculty members.

Through the new program, students will study the history, culture, contributions, and experience of people of African descent in the United States and abroad.

African Americans have made enormous contributions to this nation, yet many of them have not realized the American dream. Understanding their exclusion from mainstream America requires both a comprehensive perspective and a sound knowledge of the African American experience. That is what we will provide in this major.

In 1969 when the Board of Trustees at the University established the Black Studies Program (BSP), most major universities, both public and private, had begun to establish similar academic programs.

As recently as the late 1950s, all southern states banned African American students and faculty from white campuses. Outside of the South, conditions were only nominally better. In the late 1960s African American students across the country engaged in various forms of protest in an attempt to secure better conditions and opportunities in higher education. African American student activism at UConn during this period was inextricably tied to the larger Black Freedom movement. The goal was to recruit and hire more African American students, faculty, and staff.

At most of these universities, the ultimate goal was to secure interdisciplinary minors and majors in

Black Studies as well as to highlight and expand scholarship in the field.

At UConn, students have been able to major in African American studies as individualized majors since 1973.

Although UConn established the BSP in 1969, which was headed by Dr. Floyd Bass, it had limited resources, no administrative assistant, no faculty, and focused on programming, such as symposia, and invited speakers.

In the late 1980s, faculty proposed a more substantive academic program that would lead to a

I followed Dr. Stephens in 2003, and, under my direction, the Institute sponsored its first national conference, *The Black Power Movement in Historical Perspective*. The gathering drew together scholars and members of the community from across the country for two days of panels and marked the first conference on the Black Power movement since the 1970s. This conference was followed by two more IAAS conferences: *Race and Africana Studies* in March, 2006; *The Harlem Renaissance Revisited: Politics, Arts and Letters* this past March.

The Harlem Renaissance Revisited, a three-day

conference held March 27-29 was the most ambitious program of the Institute to date. The gathering included 15 panels, four plenary sessions, an art exhibit from the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture at the New York Public Library, and a keynote lecture from award-winning filmmaker Spike Lee. The conference brought together nearly 50 presenters and was the first to include international participants, who came to Storrs from Latvia, Spain, and Canada. With the generous support from several departments on campus, including a grant from the National Council for Black Studies, several UConn schools, and SUBOG, the conference drew some 400 visitors to the conference over the course of three days, excluding the many more people who attended Spike Lee's talk at Jorgensen. In very important ways, this co-sponsorship reflected coordinated efforts to enhance efforts for diverse academic programs and a real maturation of the Institute.

The Harlem Renaissance conference corresponds with and celebrates the approval of the new major in African American Studies. The major comes on the heels of the new minor, which was approved in 2005 and implemented in 2006. Since fall 2006, we have recruited a dozen minors in African American Studies among students with majors ranging from Biology to Coastal Studies.

Options for students who graduate from the program include graduate school in areas including African American studies, history, sociology, or psychology, or law or business school.

Graduates with the major also may pursue employment in federal, state, or local governments and non-profit agencies.

The major will help the University establish strategic partnerships with other institutions in Connecticut and the nation, and will complement course work already offered in Asian American studies, human rights, Puerto Rican and Latino studies, and women's studies.

Jeffrey O.G. Ogbar, associate professor of history, director, Institute for African American Studies



Audience members listen to a panel discussion at the Harlem Renaissance conference.

In celebration of Black History Month in February, the UConn Libraries featured related library and archival resources including books, films, research guides, and Web sites: http://www.lib.uconn.edu/using/Diversity/Black_History.htm



Award-winning filmmaker Spike Lee was the keynote speaker.

minor and major in African American Studies. In 1989 the Institute for African American Studies (IAAS) was established. Unlike the BSP, the Institute would have joint-appointment academic lines, with faculty in various "home departments" and with the IAAS. They would have teaching duties split between both units, with tenure granted in their home departments. The IAAS had expanded resources, including a full-time administrative assistant. The first director, Donald Spivey, helped procure resources and negotiate terms for the new hires. Dr. Spivey was followed by the second director, Ronald L. Taylor, who similarly refined terms of joint-hires and helped expand the activities and resources of the Institute. Robert Stephens followed Dr. Taylor and introduced an international component with two IAAS-coordinated research trips to Cuba.

Today the IAAS functions with a director, an associate director, an administrative assistant, a faculty advisory board, a teaching fellow, 10 joint-appointed faculty, and three student assistants.

Poet, playwright, and activist Amiri Baraka signs books after his talk.



Staff Service Anniversaries

10 Years



Kimberly E. Crockett



Jill Livingston



Betsy P. Pittman



Elizabeth F. Tonucci

25 Years



Lois P. Fletcher



Kathleen A. Banas

30 Years



Terri J. Goldich



Joseph W. Scott

35 Years



Lynn K. Cote

Photograph was unavailable for:
Tamma D. Coleman (20 years)

Regional Campus Students Surveyed on Learning Needs

Nancy Gillies

Quiet areas for studying; electrical outlets; and training in graphics software. These are a few of the most requested services by UConn regional campus students, according to a survey distributed in January 2008.

The online survey was created by the Regional Campus (RC) Library Learning Commons Team at UConn, with input from other campus constituencies such as writing center and tutoring staff. The survey response was impressive with over 17 percent of enrolled students responding, possibly due to the incentive to win an iPod nano.

Today's students seem to require a variety of learning environments. The regional campus libraries have been building on the success of the Learning Commons at Homer Babbidge Library at the main campus by investigating the need for new services in support of student learning at each campus. The Team's activities have involved studying the literature, performing on-site and virtual visits of existing facilities, attending conferences, and consulting with key people at Storrs.

Because students at the regional campuses are all commuting from various distances, the campuses are challenged to provide facilities and services that accommodate student needs. Survey results indicated that finding group study spaces on campus is critical (56 percent), as is finding quiet spaces (80 percent) since they can't go back to their dorms to study. In designating a preference for a place to work on assignments, a clear majority (61 percent) chose the library as one of the venues. Students prefer quiet areas, study tables, electrical outlets, soft seating, and computer access when they are in the library, and expect many services and resources. Some of these include: research help, support for saving/printing documents, help with



Janice Mattson of Norfolk, right, a junior in the Bachelor of General Studies program at UConn's Torrington campus, holds the iPod she won by participating in the survey of students at the regional campus libraries. With her is Sheila Lafferty, director of Torrington's Julia Brooker Thompson Library.

UConn online resources (i.e. Peoplesoft), computer workstations, and group study space.

The use of the writing and tutoring centers at the regional campuses is less prevalent, as the over 60 percent and 70 percent response (respectively) of "not at all" to the question of, "How many times do you use the writing center (or tutoring services) in the course of an academic year?" Nearly 40 percent of the students either weren't aware of the writing center's existence, or "the hours don't work with my schedule." More marketing and easy accessibility of writing help and tutoring services would most certainly increase the use of these services.

Since only 8.8 percent of the respondents noted that, "I don't use a computer on campus," information technology support has an important role to play at the regional campuses. The highest reported tasks included e-mail and access to the course management software (HuskyCT), followed by using search engines for research and MS Office products. Although response to IT support was generally good, students noted that there is a need for "more computers" and for workshops in graphics software, MS Office products, and web publishing software.

The regional campuses plan on conducting focus groups to learn more about specific issues revealed in the survey. As the University responds to current students learning styles and study preferences, the regional campuses are responding specifically to campus needs to improve the UConn experience across the state.



Nancy Gillies, area head,
Regional Campus Libraries

Nancy Johnson (Continued from page 3)

On March 24, the veteran Congresswoman and grandmother of 10 reflected on the future they and the entire country will face during a lecture titled, "The Birthing of a New Healthcare System," in the Dodd Research Center sponsored by the Dodd Center, the School of Nursing, and the Student Leadership Legacy Experience.

"In 22 years, every single dollar of federal revenue will be consumed by the major entitlements, Medicare, Social Security, and Medicaid, and interest on the debt," she said. "That's pretty sobering."

While sobering, Johnson said awareness of another statistic could help to mitigate the projected problem.

Twenty percent of people who are sick use 80 percent of health care dollars whether Medicare or private sector, by either being very sick, by repeatedly using the emergency room or hospital, or by being chronically ill, Johnson said. Advances in medical knowledge drive this statistic.

"The knowledge base of medical science has grown at a pace and scope never before seen in mankind's history," she said, acknowledging that she and the Republican majority in Congress contributed to this by doubling the budget at National Institutes of Health, accelerating the ways drugs get to market, and speeding the application of

university research to the treatment of patients.

She went on to observe, "If we can target the 20 percent effectively, we'll be the only nation in the world to develop a health care system, as opposed to an illness treatment system, able to offer its citizens medical benefits that reflect these advances in science and that they can afford."

Advances in information technology must be incorporated into our health care system to accomplish this goal. Electronic health records, e-prescribing, decision support capability, evidence based medical protocols, telemedicine are all tools that an interoperable information technology system provides. Only through their use can we reduce redundant paperwork, duplicate testing, inappropriate care and provide the care and care management that modern medicine makes possible.

We can improve the quality of care and control its costs, but "we can't keep doing what we've been doing. It'll bankrupt us," she said.

Suzanne Zack, marketing &
communications specialist



Open Access

(Continued from page 1)

Research Public Access Act (FRPAA), proposed in 2006, which would expand the policy beyond the NIH to many more U.S. government funding agencies.

She praised the University of Connecticut Graduate Faculty Senate for their March 19th endorsement of a resolution supporting author copyright retention and deposition of research into the University's institutional repository, DigitalCommons@UConn.edu. Although the transition to mandatory open access is bumpy now, Joseph anticipates that publishers, societies, and scholarly authors will all adapt to the need for changes in copyright, embargoes, which limits access to research content for a period of time, generally six months or a year, and the new tools and services required to make mandatory open access requirements happen.

The views of faculty authors and editors were expressed by speaker Kent Holsinger, UConn faculty member, past president of American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS), and a member of the Board of Directors for BioOne™. Holsinger outlined the "indisputable public good" that open access brings by making research available to all researchers regardless of their ability to pay traditional subscription costs. He clearly outlined, however, that editing and publishing of digital journals costs money, and that open access models do not fully answer the crucial question of how to fund the model. He also pointed out that providing access to articles as individual units in repositories like PubMed Central or DigitalCommons @UConn could potentially threaten the integrity of journals as units of commerce and authority. He closed with the conclusion that mandatory open access is "a friend who needs our help and support."

The interests of scholarly societies and publishers were represented by speaker Samuel Kaplan, chair of the Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics at the University of Texas Health Science Center and Chair of the Publications Board of the American Society of Microbiology. Kaplan began by debunking several ideas about who pays for the publishing of research, pointing out that not just federal but often state and private sources invest heavily in research, and that both authors and consumers have some responsibility in funding access to information. Kaplan described the cost of society publishing and how journal revenues fit into the larger scheme, by saying, "quality products cost real money." He amply illustrated his points with statistics from the American Society of Microbiology and candidly addressed the realities of what journal subscriptions actually fund. He highlighted the potential problems which the mandating of open access such as the NIH Public Access Policy could hold for society journals, including the potential loss of income needed to support the society and the need for an embargo period for journal-publishing societies to survive. Kaplan suggested spreading out the cost across all the stakeholders, including charging both authors and subscribers, by charging for hits by readers, and a tiered system for charges.

"A free lunch is a great idea and everyone wants one," Kaplan stated in his summary. But, he added, quality is not cheap and we must be careful to keep

our existing quality publishers. He recommended that we "tread carefully" as we move ahead with mandated open access.

The forum was moderated by Greg Anderson, Vice Provost for Research, and Dean of the Graduate School at UConn, and past president of AIBS. Anderson related efforts at the University of Connecticut to support NIH grant holders as they comply with the Public Access Policy, including the

library's information page about the policy at <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/nihpolicy>.

A digital recording of the Forum is available in DigitalCommons@UConn.edu, along with the slides used by the speakers.

Carolyn Mills, liaison librarian, Life Sciences



James Marshall Fellowship and Billie Levy Travel Grants Support Children's Authors and Illustrators

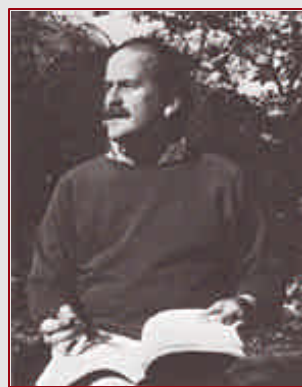
Melissa Ceraso

The Northeast Children's Literature Collection (NCLC) at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center is offering financial support to authors and illustrators to expand the genre of children's literature

The NCLC in partnership with the Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators will offer the James Marshall Fellowship to children's authors and illustrators who use the book and author/illustrator manuscript collections at the Dodd Center to support new writing and illustration projects.

In addition, in honor of longtime NCLC supporter Ms. Billie M. Levy, the Dodd Research Center will award a second travel and research grant.

James Marshall Fellowship



The James Marshall Fellowship is named in honor of the late author and illustrator of numerous children's books, who wrote under the pseudonym Edward Marshall, who is best known for his *George and Martha* series. The fellowship is awarded annually to a promising author or illustrator for a children's book, magazine, or other publication who uses the unique materials in the Northeast Children's Literature Collection. For details of the collection, go to <http://nclc.uconn.edu>.

James Marshall Fellowship Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to applicants who are selected by a committee composed of the curator of the Northeast Children's Literature Collection, a representative of the Society of Children's Books Writers and Illustrators (SCBWI), and a faculty member from the University of Connecticut. To be eligible, the candidate must demonstrate the significance of the project, his or her credentials, two letters of support and the need to use the Northeast Children's Literature Collection. Two awards of \$1,500 will be made annually.

The deadline for applications is July 1.

Applicants should submit a brief description (no more than two pages) of their project and the value and importance of the Northeast Children's Literature Collection in connection with their research, a current résumé, and two letters of support attesting to the value of the research.

For more details, including the application form, go to the James Marshall Fellowship Web site: <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/online/research/speclib/ASC/research/travelgrants/marshall/about.htm>

Billie M. Levy Travel Grant



The Billie M. Levy Travel Grant provides financial support for those who must travel long distances to complete their research using the Northeast Children's Literature Collection. The Billie M. Levy Travel Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to undergraduates, graduates, post-doctoral students, established scholars, educators, authors and illustrators who intend to conduct their research within the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center. As part of the grant, the recipient will meet with University faculty and library staff to discuss their research and will also give a presentation about their project. Awards range from \$500 to \$1,200 and will be based on the candidate's application and the intended project.

To be eligible for either the James Marshall or Billie Levy grants, applicants must submit a project proposal, his or her current résumé (detailing research credentials), and two letters of recommendation. For more information on either award, please contact Terri Goldich, curator of the Northeast Children's Literature Collection, at (860) 486-3646 or terri.goldich@uconn.edu.

Melissa Ceraso is a senior English major and participant in the department's Writing Internship Program. She plans to pursue a career in library science.

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In Plain Sight

Paintings by Janice Trecker



Stevens Gallery

The Ethnic American Press

Cultural Maintenance & Assimilation Roles



Dodd Research Center Gallery

She Sells Sea Shells

*By Lynda Susan Hennigan
Re-creator of Sailors' Valentines*



Gallery on the Plaza

The public is cordially invited to attend a gallery talk by Ms. Hennigan on June 4 at 2 p.m. on the Plaza Level of Babbidge Library.

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University of Connecticut Libraries is published four times each year to provide current information about collections, services, and activities to those interested in the welfare of the Libraries. If you do not wish to receive the newsletter, please contact Ann Galonska at ann.galonska@uconn.edu or 860-486-6882.

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Coming August 25 – October 10

1, 2, 3, 4 in Prints - Artwork
from the Printmakers Network
of Southern New England

Stevens Gallery

Migration Route:
The Art of George Jacobi



Gallery on the Plaza

A Reason to Remember:
Exhibit from the Hatikvah
Holocaust Education Center

Homer Babbidge Library, West Alcove

Artist's Books from the Dodd
Research Center Collection

Dodd Research Center Gallery

